

# Lens and Queant In Allied Possession With Other Towns

More Than 10,000 Prisoners Taken By British in Their Advance Beyond Queant—Enemy Has Not Reacted Heavily But is Retiring on Virtually Whole Battle Front—Canadians Fighting Fiercely Carry All Before Them—British Take Town in Flanders.

(By the Associated Press)

On a front of virtually 50 miles, from just below Ypres to a point near Peronne on the Somme, the German armies are in retreat.

This retrograde movement is not voluntary on the part of the enemy, but has been forced by the series of unremitting hammer blows inflicted by Marshal Foch in the last six or seven weeks. It now has been accelerated by the notable victory won by Field Marshal Haig yesterday in breaking through the strong defensive lines, protecting the railroad centers of Douai and Cambrai, and threatening to outflank even the main Hindenburg line south to St. Quentin.

Already the taking of 10,000 prisoners by the British in their advance is reported and the German casualties in killed and wounded are declared to have been notably heavy, as their thickly massed forces felt the force of the British blow.

So pronounced and so speedy is the German retirement that it seems as if the enemy, if he has not met with a disaster, is perilously on the verge of one.

In what appears like an effort to escape in time, the scope of the German retirement, which had been proceeding somewhat leisurely both north and south of the Somme, has been markedly accentuated north of that river.

In this movement the important French rail center of Lens, at the gates of which the British pounded vainly virtually all last year, has been evacuated, the British moving in.

To the north, in Flanders, the retreat is continuing, and the British have further closed up the Les salient by taking possession of the village of Wulverghem, two miles south of Kemmel.

South of Lens the Germans apparently are acknowledging themselves beaten on the Queant-Drocourt line where Haig's break through was effected, and are retreating in this vitally important sector without attempting a counter drive on the victorious British.

Still further south the retirement has resulted in the evacuation of areas three to four miles deep on both sides of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British taking town after town in this area in their steady advance.

Though the German command must have been anticipating an attack on the Hindenburg line, which the British had closely approached in their earlier advances, it apparently was not expected at the moment. The Germans seem to have been surprised at the quickness with which Haig's Canadians and other British forces, after fighting their way up to the line, organized a crushing attack against the line itself.

This morning alone, on the 26 mile front, where the British mainly are engaged, they are reported to have advanced no less than a maximum of four miles. This seems to emphasize the clearness of the break.

It is too early to estimate with any degree of accuracy what effect the present big drive of the Allies may ultimately produce. The fall of Douai and Cambrai, which now seems not improbable in the near future, would put the entire German line out of joint between the North sea and Rheims, however, and would be likely to force the evacuation of a great part of northern France now occupied by the Germans.

Operations by the French and Americans in the south may be counted on to work toward such a result. There is a hint in today's dispatches that some development of importance is impending on the southern front, where the left flank of the Hindenburg line is under Franco-American pressure.

London, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.—The British have captured the city of Lens. The town of Queant also has been taken.

Lens was evacuated by the Germans, the British moving in.

In their push beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British have advanced to a point just to the west of Bulsey, two and a half miles northeast of Queant, and occupied Pronville, a mile and a half southeast of Queant.

More than 10,000 prisoners were taken by the British yesterday. Additional prisoners were taken this morning.

The British also hold Doungles, Voie and Bertincourt and Rocquigny, representing an advance to a maximum depth of four miles on a 20 mile front effected this morning.

In Flanders the British forces have captured the town of Wulverghem, two miles southeast of Kemmel.

London, Sept. 5.—Contrary to expectations the enemy has not reacted heavily with a view to the recapture of the Queant-Drocourt line, but has left the British in undisturbed possession of it.

The British found Doignies and Vieu unoccupied.

The situation in the southern part of the battle field is said to be extremely interesting, but nothing more can be said for the moment.

London, Sept. 5.—The capture of the town of Queant, the southern support of the famous German switch line before Cambrai and Douai, is announced in an official statement from Field Marshal Haig today.

In storming the Drocourt-Queant line the Canadians assisted the English troops and carried everything before them.

Along this line the enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defenses and is retiring on virtually the whole battle front.

The British forces are reported to have entered the towns of Pronville, Doignies and Bertincourt.

With the French Army in France, Monday, Sept. 5.—(By the Associated Press)—The French 10th army resumed its attacks on the plateau north

# YANKS KEPT SCHEDULE IN CAPTURING JUVIGNY MAKES BITTER ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION

Senator Sherman Denounces President and Colonel House—Accuses Them of Rancorous Partisanship and Clandestine Politics.

Washington, Sept. 3.—In a lengthy prepared address on what he called "Unofficial and personal government" Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, made a scathing attack in the Senate today on President Wilson and his administration and particularly Col. E. M. House, the president's personal friend and adviser.

With ironical references to the president's recent statement that politics is adjourned, the senator asserted that, having elected the president almost single handed, "Col. House and a coterie of Texas politicians" are in the saddle and they are doing politics in the same old way.

Under pretense of war powers, he said, the administration is placing control of the country in the hands of a few politicians and labor leaders, to be used relentlessly for the election of party candidates now and a president in 1919.

"I denounce," he said, "a political autocracy covertly engaged in when the nation is in the stress of war in undermining institutional civil liberty."

Col. House was characterized by Senator Sherman as "this alleged, un-elected, unofficial assistant president." The senator gave an analysis of a novel said to have been written by Col. House, which he described as an autobiography telling a tale of politics, civil war, love and reform with a meat showing how to get rid of the constitution.

In criticizing Col. House, Senator Sherman said as personal representative of the president while abroad Col. House "exercised unofficial and usurped powers of government" and "his gratuitous advice to settle the U-boat dispute provoked the derision of Germany and the impatience of the Allies."

Secretary Baker was referred to as "one who thinks of the war as three thousands miles away, talks glibly of quantity production of combat airplanes, delays three months the draft law amendment of 1918, opposes universal military training and says Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge were drunkards and chicken thieves, only to be declared by executive proclamation to be the most capable official that distinguished functionary ever knew."

"Politics adjourned—Worse, more rampant, rancorous partisan politics abused the patriotism and generous confidence of a great nation. Against the clandestine partisan politics of this administration, hidden under the thick clouds of war, I raise my voice seasonably in remonstrance."

# U.S. RECOGNIZES CZECHO-SLOVAKS CO-BELLIGERENTS ANNUAL MEETING STATE LABOR MEN AT NEW LONDON

Other Allied Nations Have Given Recognition to Nation.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United States has recognized the Czechoslovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Prof. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak national council and commander in chief of the Czechoslovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing at the state department at noon today and was formally notified of President Wilson's action.

Great Britain, France and Italy already have recognized the Czechoslovak, and Japan has given implied recognition by participation in the international Siberian expedition, which is aiding the Czechoslovak and loyal Russians in re-establishing the eastern front. The headquarters of the nation are at present in Paris, but its territorial boundaries include Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Galicia, all now under Austrian domination.

# TWELVE FAMILIES IN NOANK HAVE TYPHOID FEVER

Noank, Sept. 2.—This village is suffering from a typhoid fever epidemic which has already entered about a dozen families in the last few days with at least half a dozen more under suspicion. The trouble has not yet been traced, although several health officers have been looking the village over. With about 700 men employed on government work in the plant of the Groton Iron Works the situation is regarded as dangerous.

In some families there are several members sick. The milk supply is under investigation but the trouble will probably be found in the water. An officer of the state health department has been sent for.

# TO PROVIDE FOR MILITARY DRILLS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Hartford, Sept. 3.—The introduction of military training into secondary schools throughout the country is planned, according to information given by Arthur Howe, state director of the United States boys' working reserve under the Connecticut State Council of Defense, on his return from a meeting on this subject in Washington.

The department of labor, which has charged the United States boys' working reserve, which recently enlisted 250,000 boys for farm labor this summer, has appointed a committee of three state directors of the boys' reserve composed of Arthur Howe of Connecticut, C. B. Fritch of Indiana and Chairman Dr. Henry V. Gummars of Pennsylvania, who are with Capt. Meras who is appointed by the department to draw up definite plans for the introduction of military drills into high schools.

# ALLIED TROOPS WIN

London, Sept. 3.—Entente Allied troops in northern European Russia, aided by Russian forces, on August 31 captured the enemy's positions north of Oboserskaya, 75 miles south of Archangel, according to an official report today by the British war office.

Reports From Observation Post Showed Regularity of Their Advance.

# TOOK THE TOWN IN ABOUT THREE HOURS

Observer Gave Minute Detail of Progress of the Americans in Action.

With the American Forces on the Aisne Front, Monday, Sept. 2.—By the Associated Press)—The capture of Juvigny, north of Soissons, by Americans on Thursday night was reported to the divisional headquarters from the observation posts chronologically as follows:

5 p. m.—Four shattered companies of Germans have been seen going to the rear of Juvigny.

5:40 p. m.—Just sighted 10 Germans at edge of Juvigny apparently seeking means of leaving the village.

6 p. m.—American patrols at edge of Juvigny.

6:15—Three German machine gunners started leaving Juvigny carrying their guns. Finally they abandoned their guns in flight.

6:30—Sighted rifle flashes apparently from snipers in Juvigny. The woods to the south of Juvigny are full of enemy troops. (It may be assumed that the French and American artillery took hints from the observers' report regarding the enemy in the woods, because the report has the Americans nearing Juvigny.)

6:40 p. m.—Americans reported approaching northern outskirts of Juvigny.

6:45 p. m.—Infantry on northern flank of Juvigny and—infantry on southern flank, Juvigny not yet taken.

6:50 p. m.—Germans counter attacking, no report as to result.

7:15 p. m.—Two companies of infantry have gone forward from the reserve positions to mop up Juvigny. According to reports by gunners we hold north and south of the town. Situation on the left is undecided.

7:20 p. m.—Condition on left due to counter attacks by Germans debouching from the front.

8 p. m.—Juvigny occupied by our troops who took 30 prisoners. Counter attack by our left wing appears to be progressing.

8:30 p. m.—Infantry reports 95 more prisoners on way in. They were captured in mopping up Juvigny.

# NIKOLAI LENINE NOW REPORTED AS OUT OF DANGER

His Assailant Arrested Refuses to Give Any Information.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.—The condition of Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik premier, has so improved that physicians consider all danger as passed, according to a Moscow dispatch received through Berlin.

Amsterdam, Sept. 3.—Dora Kaplan, the Russian revolutionary, who attacked Premier Lenine, has refused to disclose the names of her accomplices or to give any information regarding the attack, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

She said she recently arrived in Moscow from the Crimea. Witnesses said that a student about 15 years old stopped the premier and handed him a paper and at the same time two women approached him. Dora Kaplan after the shooting fled into the street, where she was arrested and taken to the ministry of war. Poisoned cigarettes were found on her.

# WALKER SUCCEEDS ADVISORY BOARD

Washington, Sept. 3.—H. B. Walker, president of the Old Dominion steamship line, was placed in charge today of all coastwise steamers operated by the railroad administration and will succeed the railroad administration's coastwise steamer advisory committee of which L. J. Spence is chairman.

London, Sept. 3.—The attempted assassination of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, has been followed by drastic measures on the part of the authorities in Moscow, according to the Helmsingfors correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, who reports that in addition to the removal of thousands of persons from Moscow to Petrograd the following proclamation has been issued by M. Peters, chief of the extraordinary commission in the Russian capital:

"The criminal adventures of our enemies force us to reply with measures of terror. Every person found with a weapon in his hand will be immediately executed. Every person who agitates against the soviet government will be arrested and taken into a concentration camp and all his private property will be seized."

# 30,000 MEN TO GET INCREASE

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Wage increases aggregating \$5,000,000 annually will be granted to 30,000 men in railroad shops throughout Canada, affecting all the railroads in the Dominion, under an agreement announced here today. The award is the same as that given to railroad employees in the United States by Director General McAdoo.

# GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Washington, Sept. 3.—Government war expenditures in August broke all monthly records by more than \$100,000,000, amounting to \$1,714,000,000 on reports up to today. Later reports may raise this by \$50,000,000.

Ordinary war expenses amounted to \$1,468,000,000 or \$200,000,000 more than July's high record. This did not include outlays of last Saturday, yet to be tabulated. Loan to Allies were reported as \$244,000,000, not including Saturday.

# 159 SUB VICTIMS BROUGHT ASHORE

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Sept. 3.—One hundred fifty-nine men, comprising the crews of a Norwegian steamer and five Lüneburg, Nf., and French fishing schooners, recent victims of a German submarine, have arrived here on a trawler, it was announced today. The men, in 31 dories, had been nearly a week in making land. They were picked up off the Grand Banks.

The men reported that after they were ordered from their craft they were not allowed to go back for food, clothing or money.

# British Making Fast Pace in Somme Field Toward Canal Du Nord

Germans Have Erected Wire in This Sector But Trenches Are Only Half Dug—German Officer Declares Losses Are Greater Than Any Previously Suffered—Heavy Fighting in Progress Beyond Drocourt-Queant Line—Every Sign That Enemy is Hurrying His Retirement.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 3, 12:31 p. m.—(By the Associated Press)—In heavy fighting last night beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British are reported to have made further progress on a front of 13,000 yards.

The villages of Saudemont and Recourt, more than a mile and a half beyond Dury, the capture of which was announced last night, are reported to have been taken today.

The village of Etain, two miles north of Dury, fell late yesterday at about the same time that the British farther south were capturing Villers lez Cagnicourt. These captures were effected after most bitter fighting.

The enemy was in force at the last reports, to the southwest and to the north of Queant. From the ridges he was pouring a heavy machine gun fire at the British, who were returning the fire and gaining ground at the same time.

On the Somme battle field the British are driving at a pace generally fast in the directions of the Canal du Nord, where the Germans have erected wire. Their trenches here, however, only have been half dug, it is rumored.

The Germans, it seems to be expected, will offer determined resistance along this line, as they now are doing in front of it, and then retire back of the canal, if necessary. With their lines at the canal in such an embryonic state, however, little protection will be afforded to the enemy should he be forced to take refuge behind them.

On the northern half of the Drocourt-Queant battle front here were some 3,000 prisoners in the cages last night. Thousands more had been taken to the hospitals wounded, while probably more than 2,000 additional captures had been made on the southern half of the front.

In one place along the line of battle eight German divisions—or rather four comparatively fresh divisions and the remnants of four other divisions—were fighting against three British divisions. An officer from one of these enemy divisions, which was the Second and Second reserve, said, however, that his division had been in the fighting for more than a week and that its effectiveness would number less than 1,000 men. In his battalion only himself and 24 of his men had survived, he declared. He added that the German losses had been heavier than any that they had suffered previously.

In their push northward along the Bapaume-Cambrai road the British have reached Beugny. (Unofficial advices from London this morning reported the British in today's advance to have pushed some three and a half miles beyond this point.) The town of Villers au Flos, southeast of Bapaume, was in British hands early last evening after severe fighting. After

taking Saillly Saillies the British pushed on across the Bapaume-Peronne road and in the fighting just to the north were well on their way toward Rocquigny. The Germans were in heavy force in the region of Noeuil and hard fighting was in progress there.

There is every sign that the enemy is hurrying his retirement on this part of the British front to get behind what is left of his defensive line. This new line he expected to take up behind the Canal du Nord is not regarded as very strong and is too near Douai and Cambrai to be comfortable for the enemy.

The determined German resistance at the cross roads north of Villers lez Cagnicourt was overcome by the British this morning and Heig's men are now pushing forward in the direction of Cambrai.

A strong British force is driving forward on the northern reaches of the Hindenburg line. The British are well inside the Drocourt-Queant line.

So far as learned no organized counter attack has been developed by the Germans, but on the extreme British left determined opposition is developing.

British troops today advanced well to the east of Peronne and are making steady progress.

# PRESIDENT SETS SEPTEMBER 12 AS DAY TO REGISTER

Issues Proclamation After Signing Bill Extending Ages in the Draft.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Thirteen additional millions of America's manpower were made subject to a call to the colors to be thrown into the scale against Germany, when President Wilson, alone in his study, affixed his signature to the man power act, bringing within the new age limits and not affected by the former act must register with their local draft boards.

Following is the new draft proclamation issued by President Wilson today:

Fifteen months ago the men of the country from 21 to 30 years of age registered. Three months ago and again last month those who had just reached the age of 21 were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war but also the inspiring memories of which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind.

By the men of the older group now called on the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do.

Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, having assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records of skill and industrial life, they will realize as perhaps no others could how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right and will know that the very records they have made render this the commanding duty of their lives.

They know how surely this is the nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day and will answer it accordingly.

Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by alien allegiance, those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilities—above all those who cannot be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front.

But all must be registered in order that the selection for military service may be made intelligently and with full information. This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy and the will to win; our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose.

It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause, at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service.

Two Claimants For Murray Money

Because Hattie Dickinson of Stamford and May Brower of Orangetown, N. Y., both claim \$1,000 on deposit with the Stamford Trust Co., the latter is asking the Superior court to decide which one is entitled to the money.

It is stated that on Oct. 8, 1917, Leo Murray opened an account with the Trust company in the name of Amy Murray, which was later transferred to Murray as trustee for May Brower. After Miss Murray died, there was still a balance of \$1,000 in the bank, which Hattie Dickinson claims, as she was executrix of Murray's estate. May Brower then put in her claim for the money. The suit is returnable to the September term of court.

GEN. PERSHING'S COMMUNIQUE

Washington, Sept. 3.—Gen. Pershing in his communique for Monday says: "North of the Aisne our troops have continued to advance in spite of the strong resistance of the enemy, and have taken the village of Terny Sorny in the operations yesterday in this region they captured 372 prisoners, two 105 calibre guns and 13 machine guns. North of the Vesle two local hostile attacks west of Flennes were repulsed with loss."